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THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

THE MEN OF TRINITY.

THE SECRET OF LAST YEAR'S FAILURE-A STOUT CREW -MUSCULAR CHRISTIANS-STRENGTH ACQUIRED IN TILLING THE SOIL-A GOOD PROSPECT FOR THIS YEAR'S EFFORT. FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

HARTFORD, June 15 .- The large class of people who always sympathize with the vanquished will be glad to hear that Trinity, which made a bad piece of work of it last year, has this year got a crew which in strength and zeal will vie with the best. If the facts were all known it would be seen that Trinity got just what it deserved last year, except that it ought to have brought up the rear, behind the gallant Williams, which did its best, in spite of misfortune. It is rather an awkward situation, doubtless, for a racing crew when the men are so incongruous that the bow weighs less than two-thirds as much as the stroke, as did Trinity last year; but in a small college, if that is the best that can be done, nobody finds fault. Trinity's crew, however, was an occasion of common jest-I had almost said scandal-at Springfield last year, on account of the outrageous shirking they practiced. In spite of Mr. McKennan, their captain, who did his work and tried hard to keep them up to theirs, they made their stay at Springfield a period of sloth and luxury rather than of steady living and hard work. With crews like that of Williams, one of whose men broke down from over effort, people naturally sympathize; but when a crew comes in at the tail end of a race on account of persistent shirking and physical irregularities during the training period, the natural reflection is that it serves them

Mr. McKennan has got rid of the whole of that crew, and this year has men of an entirely different stamp; not only men of tine physical abilities, but men who will do their work and not fail him when it comes to the pinch of hard work. MUSCULAR CHRISTIANS.

It is rather a novel feature that three of this erev are what would be called young ministers in any other denomination, and what are known as layreaders in the Episcopal Church, often reading the service in the churches. They are studying, of course, for the ministry. Some of the other crews have young preachers among their number; but nione, I think, have so many as this. They are Sons of Thunder." too, and will be sure not to discredit the cloth. Messrs. Beecher, Hepworth, Murray, and other muscular Christians can safely recognize them as their representatives. Two of the crew have worked on a farm, and two have lived in Minnesota woods, is substantially the same thing. Wherever there are men who have done farm-work, they are recognized as the strongest men, and mevitably find a disproportionate representation in the crews, to the exclusion of men of mere gymnasiummade muscle. The twenty Oxford students who have actually gone to work with pickax, shovel, and barrow among the gardens and cottages of the poor in the neighborhood of the University, in accordance with Mr. Ruskin's publicly given advice, will perhaps find that the Ruskinian plan is not only good for the intellect, but the best method of obtaining the bodily force which is now the requisite in education-the sine qua non.

These six Trinity men are the selected result of a considerable number that have been working at the gymnasium in the past Winter, the College's boating enthusiasm having been increased rather than damped by the ill success of last year. The last change was made only two weeks ago by the substitution of Mr. Dubois, jr., for Mr. Kane as bow. THE CONNECTICUT AN UNRULY RIVER.

An excellent set of rowing weights with sliding seats have been put in at the gymnasium, and the selected men, having worked systematically all Winter, went into practice already in good condition. They have been pulling in their practice boat seven weeks, with some intervals of delay, due to the eccentric behavior of the venerable Connecticut. This father of New-England waters has been very turbulent this year. Whether the cause was the sudden addition of so large a volume of water from Mill River, or from some more occult cause, those learned in floods and freshets may decide. One of the effects has been to discompose not a little the crews that row upon its surface. Wesleyan had much ado to prevent their entire boating outfit from going down stream, and were driven off entirely at one time, water standing three feet deep on their lower floor. Even Dartmouth, up at the head waters, has had to forsake the river and pull on Enfield Lake for two weeks, on account of the multitude of stray logs which the old fellow picks up in the North and whirls along in his current to the immineut danger of the slender shell. Trinity has been placed in much the same position as Wesleyan, and they have found it necessary to have their boathouse floated, and have placed it in a scow and moored it out of the Connecticut's current at the foot of Charter Oak-ave., in Little River, 100 yards or so from its mouth. The boats, meantime-which consist of three old six-oared shells, a practice and a racing boat, both built by Elliott last year, and four single sculls-have been stored near by out of harm's way. This has occasioned a hiatus in the rowing practice of over a week, but the crew is now at work The course pursued is briefly as follows.

In the morning an easy walk of an hour's length, at noon a quicker walk of half a hour, and in the afternoon apull of seven or eight miles, after which comes a bath and a good rubbing down. The system of diet is rather one of proscription than prescription. Certain articles well known to be un-wholesome are proscribed. Other things may be eaten. Pastry, tobacco, coffee, pork, and all stimulants are ruled out. The crew pull a plain forward and back stroke, with no special pretensions to style or scientific points, making generally 32 strokes to

Of size and muscle there is no want among the crew. I should not select any one of them as a model of symmetry and strength combined, but they average extremely well, and evidently have the great requisite, "grit." They do not seem to fear the formidable preparations of Yale, but will go to Saratoga determined to retrieve the failure of last

year, be their opponents who they may. THE CREW.

The men pull at present in the following positions

The bow, Mr. G. H. Dubois, is a senior, and comes from Faribault, Minn., and is a brother of the stroke. He is rather a slender man, six feet high, with a slight stoop. He has the brains and coolness requisite for his position, and is tough and active.

He stands third in his class in scholartic. Mr. Hooker, No. 2, is a lank and very sinewy freshman, standing six feet. He is 20 years old, comes from Watertown, N. Y., and is one of the farmer-boys, having worked as a tiller of the soil. He leads his class in scholarship. No. 3, Mr. McKennan, is the only man in the boat who has pulled much before, having been captain of last year's crew. He is a sophomore, 21 years old, 6 feet and 2 inches in hight, and comes from Washington, Penn. Mr. McKennan did very well last year, and his year of training and practice has very much improved him in all respects. He is already in prime condition, having come down from 197 to 278. No. 4, Mr. Wm. J. Roberts of Detroit is the other big man of this crew. He is a mature man of imposing proportions, standing 6 feet 1 inch high. He started at 195 pounds weight, but is down to 180. Mr. Roberts is 25 years old and a member of the junior class. He is agile in spite of his weight, and can turn a standing somersault.

Mr. Hooper, No. 5, is a remarkably muscular man, and will undoubtedly be one of the best in the crew. He is a junior and very hardy, having done much farm work. He fattens on the training, being naturally in fine condition. Mr. Hooper stands just six feet high and is 24 years old.

The stroke, Mr. H. O. Dubois, is also a very promising man. He is a Sophomore from Faribault, and

having pulled somewhat there is not so absolutely green as the other new men. He is of a light com-plexion, just six feet high, well formed, and will

make an excellent stroke with practice. It will be interesting to watch this crew. They have engaged quarters at Saratoga at the house of John Riley, opposite Snake Hill, on the eastern shore, and will go there among the first. If they appear on the lake in good form they will be a popular crew. Much is yet to be accomplished, however, to oring about that desirable result. Trinity will enter no Freshman crew this year.

REGATTA NOTES. DIMENSIONS OF THE NEW YALE BOAT-HOUSE-

SPORTS AT SARATOGA. The new Yale boat-house will be the most ambitious structure of the kind in the country. It is to be situated on Mill River, at the foot of Chapel-st., not over a mile from the college and half a mile nearer than the present one. It will be of wood, on piling, 83 feet oug over the water and 75 on land. There will be two stories, the lower one for the storage of boats-the room being large enough for about 80-and the upper one to be divided into a club-room, dressing-rooms, &c. The building will have a balcony 16 feet wide on three sides, and the roof, which is to be a square slant one, with dormer windows, will be surmounted by a steeple. The cost is estimated at \$15,250, of which over \$10,000 is already subscribed. Among recent contributions, are \$100 each from ex-Gov. English, Wm. M. Evarts, and Senator Stewart of Nevada, \$250 from Charles S. Sanford of the class of '74, and \$25 each from Mayor Lewis of New-Haven and Wm. Poet of

the class of '74. The foot races at Saratoga will probably be as follows: A 100-yard running race, one of a mile and one of three miles; a walking race of seven miles, and a race of 120 yards over 10 hurdles, each 31 feet high. A Cornell man also challenges " any student of American or Canadian

yards over 10 hurdles, each 3\frac{1}{2} feet high. A Cornell man also challenges "any student of American or Canadian colleges to a walking match of one mile on the Saratoga course," to come off immediately after the Bennett contests. The Howard and Yale base ball nines will play a series of games at Saratoga on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of July, according to present plans.

There is much talk at present about picking out a four at Saratoga to send to England to race an Oxford and Cambride four. The plan, according to the Harard Adcandride four and the same expensively of the Harard Adcandride four the proposition before them, and, if it seems desirable, appoint a committee that shall immediately open a subscription to carry this praject to a successful conclusion, the same committee to select twelve men after the race, who shall immediately go into quarters at the lake; and communication having been had by telegraph with both Oxford and Cambridge, and all the necessary arrangements made, after having a beat built here and working into form on the lake, they could go over by the first of August to England and take four weeks to become acclimated there, entering the contest about the middle of September and reaching home the first of Ostober. A crew composed of such men as Cook, Enstis, Goodwin, and Grinsted would be well received in England, and would do us no discredit. The desirability of such a race will be very generally agreed to. It would give a new impetus to boating in this country, and would be the means of a comparison of styles and of the theories of the two countries, waich could not but be beneficial in cleudating the correct formulas and methods of rowing and training.

A HEALTHFUL CITY.

THE DEATH-RATE IN NEW-YORK LOWER LAST WEEK

THAN IN FIVE YEARS. Dr. Elisha Harris, the Registrar of Vital Statistics, submitted to the Board of Health yesterday a very interesting report on the death rate of last week. It shows that that week was the period of lowest mor tality in New-York since December, 1868. There were only 399 deaths in the city, against 444 in the week ending on the 13th inst., and against 474 deaths reported in the corresponding week last year. The facts relating to this remarkably low death rate are notable, and are embodied in the report of Dr. Harris which is as follows: The fatality of scarlatina increased to the extent of destroying 44 lives (43 children), or 14 more than in the

previous week. There was also a slight increase (of 3) of mortality from diarrheal diseases. By these causes only the total number of deaths by zymotic discases (131) was increased over that of the previous week, yet this class of the causes of death gave a total mortality less by 20 than their average in the second week of June for the past five years. So much for disease of Jame for the past five years. So much for diseases that gave any increase over the previous week. Constitutional and chronic diseases of all kinds had a greatly diminished fatality. Phthisis, for example, caused only 46 deaths, against an average of 67 in the second and third weeks of June in the past five years; and the total deaths in public institutions amounted to only 69, against an average of 100 in the corresponding week in the five years past. In like manner the local and inflammatory diseases decreased. Their total was 147 last week, against an average exceeding 170 in the corresponding days of the past five years. So of the develop-

i past years. Infant life was unusually secure in the city. Only 113 Infant life was unusually secure in the city. Only 113 children under one year and 191 under five years of age died, while the average of the same period in five years past was 30 greater in these ages. Old age and all cause of deaths in persons over 70 years eld took off only two-thirds the usual number. Alcoholism, violence, and pneumonla were charged with their usual quota of deaths. The condition of the atmosphere was eminently favorable to perfect health during the week. The mean temperature was 67 degrees Fahrenheit, with a moderate range that barely reached 80 degrees. The average degree of atmospheric humidity was only a little above degree of atmospheric humidity was only a little above the half-saturation point; the winds were mostly brisk, and moved a total distance of 1,288 miles in the seven days. The city is, and for three weeks past has been, in a more cleanly condition than usual; the food supplies are excellent and fruits abundant. Added to these con-ditions favorable to the public health are the sanitary denoise favorable to the public health are the sanitary cleansings and improvements in the common dwellings and tenement-houses, which have been increased by the general sanitary inspection now in progress. Such a week's experience in all its relations has in it useful in-

FUNERAL OF MRS. AUDUBON.

The funeral of the late Mrs. John James Audubon took place yesterday morning from the Church of the Intercession, One-hundred-and-lifty-eighth-st. and Eleventh-ave. The altar, reading-desk, and family pew of the Audubons were heavily draped in mourning, and the burial service of the Protestant Episcopal Church was read by the Rev. Mr. Peters of St. Michael's Church and the Rev. Dr. Abererombie of New-Jeresy. The pall-bearers were G. B. Grinnell, J. A. Haven, F. De Peyster, Dr. Rodenstein, B. W. Van Voorhis, Sheppard Knapp, jr., W. Burgoyne, and W. Duxley. A volunteer choir, under the leadership of Alfred Wit-more, sang the bymn, "Asleep in Jesus," and "I know that my Redeemer hveth" was also rendered. Among those present were Messrs. Victor and John Audubon, sons of the deceased, Mrs, Levi S. Stockwell, George B. Grinnell, John Tour nelle, Judge Newhaven, Wellington Clapp, Sheppard Knapp, jr., Martin Brock, and others. The floral trib utes were numerous, and of all designs, the family of the deceased sending a bouquet of roses in a sheaf of corp. The remains of Mrs. Audubon arrived in New-York on Monday, in charge of her grandchild. The body was left in the hearse in the church-yard, but a catafaique was raised in the center aisle of the church and covered with a pall and the floral tributes. After the services the body was interred in the family vault in Trinity Cemetery, where the remains of her husband were left in 1851. The vault is on the south side of the cemetery, and near the Hudson River, but no tombstone or inscription marks the place where the great naturalist was buried.

Mrs. Lucy Audubon died at the advanced age of 88 years, at the residence of her sister-in-law, Mrs. William G. Bakewell, in Shelbyville, Ky. She was born in England and came to America with her father when not more than 12 years of age. In all the vicissitudes of her husband's life she was a patient and faithful sharer, with the publication of Audubon's great work, "The Birds of America," in 1828, fortune began to return. After several voyages to Europe, where they were received with great honors, they returned to America and settled finally, in 1833, on the Hudson. Here Audubon died, leaving his wife in the possession of the homestead, which was sold soon after his death for about \$60,000. This property is in the neighborhood of One-hundred-and-fifty-sixth-st. and Eleventh-ave., and is now known as Audubon Park. the services the body was interred in the family vaul

KLEINMAN CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER. In the Brooklyn Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, Henderson Benedict, counsel for Phillip Kleinman, charged with killing Wm. Platford, summed up the case for the defense, claiming that the case wa me of instiffable homicide, or at most, manslaughter in the third or fourth degrees, as there had been no intento kill shown, and the prisoner was not even acquainted with the deceased. The District-Attorney summed up for the people, claiming that it was a clear case of mur der. The intent to kill could be formed as well on the instant as after hours of reflection. Judge Pratt then instant as after hours of reflection. Judge Pratt then charged the jury in a clear and impartini manner. The jury retired about 17:30 p. m., and after a brief absence returned with a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree. Judge Pratt then sentenced the prisoner to hard labor in Sing Sing for three years and six months. Immediately after the sentence had been pronounced Mrs. Platford, mother of the mordered man, who had been present throughout the trial, manifesting the greatest interest in the proceeding, sprang from her seat in the audience and gliding by the officers, passed within the rait and advanced toward the convicted man, shaking her fist in his face calling him the marderer of her son, and threating him with death. She was at once seized by the officers who removed her from the court room. Mr. B diet then moved that John Kleinman, son of the teneed may, he discharged from custody, but the C refused to comply at the request of the District-Attor who said that he would prefer to examine the case ther before consenting to his discharge.

THE MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

A DRAWN BATTLE AT THE CITY HALL. LONG SESSION OF THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT - VERY LITTLE ACCOMPLISHED -TILTS BETWEEN THE CONTROLLER AND HIS

CRITICS.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment held: ong session yesterday, but accomplished very little. It was in effect a drawn battle between Mr. Green and his critics. The full Board was present-Mayor Havemeyer, Controller Green, President Vance, and Commissioner Wheeler. They spent considerable time in arranging the plan of work, and the Controller's method, although voted down, was practically adhered to in what was done. The list of estimates was read, with the details, original and revised; estimates were compared, amendments were proposed to a few, and many laid over for further consideration or passed over without remark. Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Vance complained that their requests for explanations in reference to certain estimates had remained unanswered, and refused to act until they should be satisfied. Harmony was further impaired by an acrimonious debate between Mr. Vance and Mr. Green. At 2:30 p. m., the Board took a recess until 11 a. m. to-day.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, Controller Green, for the purpose of suggesting some methodical plan for their proceedings, offered the following:

Whereas, Chapters 303 and 308, passed respectively April 30 and May 1, 1874, authorise the floard of Estimate and Apportionment to reconsider, revise, and redetermine the estimates herefore made for the support of the Government of the City and County of New York for 1874-18.

1.1874: and Whereas, These enactments afford the Board of Estimate and Apportment an opportunity to effect a reduction in the expenses of conting the City Government, and consequently a reduction of taxation.

Whereas. The act, chapter SOs, entitled " An act to consolidate the

Alderman Vance moved that the resolution be laid over and printed in the minutes. To this the Controller demurred, but upon a vote it was so ordered, Messrs Havemeyer, Wheeler, and Vance voting in the affirma tive, against Mr. Green. The Controller then moved that the Board proceed to "reconsider, revise, and redetermine" the estimates. Mr. Vance moved that the Board proceed to the "consideration" of the Tax levy in Committee of the Whole, and then the resolution of the Controller would be a proper suggestion. A discus sion followed, in which all joined. The Controller insisted that his resolutions provided the only orderly method of procedure, and that they also followed the language of the statute. The estimates, he said, had aircady been adopted, and their duty now was to revise, reconsider, and redetermine them. By his method they could gain, before the final vote was taken, a general cursory view of what they could all agree upon. Alderman Vance upheld the propriety of his own motion, but both were lost sight of in a resolution offered by Commissioner Wheeler, to the effect that the Board proceed to the consideration of the estimates of the Legislative

practically governed the proceedings. The estimates were then taken up, in the order here tofore published. First came the estimates for the Leg Department. Controller Green moved that the words "Legislative Department" be changed to "Common Council," as under the Charter of 1873 there was no such department. This motion was dropped upon the suggestion of Mr. Vance that there was a Legislative Department which was formed by the Common Council. The estimates for city contingencies, county contingen cies, etc., were passed over without remark. When the came to the item of salaries, Mr. Green moved that \$20,000 be appropriated for the clerks of the Board of Aldermen instead of \$25,000. Mr. Vance said that these clerks also acted for the Supervisors, and there was great deal of back work; \$25,000 was now paid for work that in 1872 cost \$100,000. The matter was laid over for

Department. Mr. Green renewed his motion, but it was

lost, and Mr. Wheeler's was adopted. Although Mr.

Green's plan was laid over, the method he propose d

future consideration. The estimates of the Mayor's Office were next read the whole amount, including the estimate for the Bureau of Permits, being \$59,500. Au Item of \$10,000 for contingencies brought Mr. Green to his feet. He said the law stated that no sum should be appropriated for pecial contingencies, and the opinion of the Corpora necessary before they could fluish their labors. Mr. Vance moved to leave out the sums appropriated for contingencies, and to reduce the amount from \$59,500 to \$41,150.

150. he Mayor said he did not desire to be elipped. He The Mayor said he did not desire to be ellipped. He might want a little additional help. His clerks worked hard, and he had to work hard limself.

Mr. Green said he did not think that in a city of so many inhabitants it was necessary that the Mayor should not be allowed the distribution of money, especially when circumstances arose like a late dastardly outrage in Harlem. He thought the judgment of the heads of departments was entitled to some respect; it would not be found easy to set it aside. The appropriation was laid aside for consideration under the rule.

The estimates for the Department of Finance were next in order, amounting to \$374,486, in the original statement, but revised and reduced by Mr. Green to \$306,418 Mr. Wheeler suggested that it should be passed over.

THE CONTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Vance stated his objections as follows: The Secre-

Mr. Wheeler suggested that it should be passed over.

Mr. Vance stated his objections as follows: The Secretary and myself united in a letter to the Controller asking for the amount of interest that would be required, the amount of bonds that would fall due, and information in other matters. To this no reply has yet been received by us. The same remarks apply to the Law Department.

Mr. Green replied that the letter was received late on Saturday evening, and business had prevented any response. The estimates were accordingly passed over.

The estimates for the Law Department had been read in an interval of this discussion. They amounted to \$192,650. Mr. Green said he would like to have the items read, Mr. Wheeler read, first the old estimate, which amounted to \$138,370, [exclusive of the Bureau of the Corporation Attorney, and then the revised estimate, amounting to \$176,550. When the item for contingencies, \$100,000, being the estimate for the expenses for the next eight months was read; Mr. Wheeler stated that a communication had been sent to this Department asking for a detailed statement of this item, to which no answer had been received.

Mr. Green said he would like to know if anybody proposed to medify the estimate as it now stood. The work thrown upon the Department was very heavy; the number of suits was very great. He supposed that the estimate of \$138,000 might be entirely adequate, but it would hardly be possible to get from the Department the amount of expenses that would accrue in 5,000 different suits, which might least from one day to five years.

Mr. Vance—I would suggest that the Counsel to the

Mr. Vance—I would suggest that the Counsel to the Corporation should make his statement for himself. Mr. Green—I think what I have said is quite pertinent to the subject.

The Law Department estimates were then laid over. The estimates of the Department of Public Works were

The Law Department estimates were then laid over. The estimates of the Department of Public Works were then read, amounting to \$1,593,500, exclusive of salaries, for which \$151,254 is asked. This was laid over with the others, Mr. Wheeler stating that documents had been received explaining each item. Mayor Havemeyer then stated that he had received a communication from the Register asking for an appropriation of \$11,400 for repairs in his office. This was ordered to be printed.

tion from the Register assing for an appropriation of \$11,400 for repairs in his office. This was ordered to be printed.

The estimates of the Department of Public Parks, amounting to \$775,565 01, were then read. Mr. Vance said there were certain things here that he could not understand. Certain salaries were paid by taxes, and he wanted to know where the money for the others came from, and what was the authority for it. He presumed the reply of the Department would be entirely satisfactory. Mr. Green said the issue of bonds provided for that, and stated, on the authority of a member of the Park Commission, that an explanatory letter had been sent to the Mayor's office. Mr. Vance and the Mayor said they had not seen it, though it might be there. The estimate was then haid over, with the estimate of the Department of Buildings for the next eight months—\$73,656 64. The estimate of the Department of Public Charities and Correction was passed over. In the Health Department the amount asked for was \$159,433 38. Mr. Green complained that they did not seem to make much headway. Mr. Wheeler retorted that he did not intend to vote-on any estimates until he knew something about them.

ALDERMAN VANCE DEFINES HIS POSITION.

ALDERMAN VANCE DEFINES HIS POSITION. Alderman Vance-For over two weeks after these estimates were in nothing was done. When we did at tempt to consider them the estimates were in maniscript and in such a fragmentary state that it was impossible to make up an estimate that would be satisfactory. Of course, we could go to work and guess at it, or take, as final, ready-made opinions as to the amount to be appropriated. We asked to have them printed. We then desired further information, and the Secretary of the Board concurred with me, and we sent communications to some of the departments, after having spoken personally to the Mayor. We have received information from the Department of Public Works. As soon as answers are received I shall be able to form an idea as to the entire budget. If any of the departments possible to make up an estimate that would be satisfac

should fall to give us the required information I am not going to be responsible for the consequences. I desire to say, once for all, that while I have respect for the opinions of every member of this Board on the main questions for all, that while I have respect for the opinions every member of this Board on the main questions brought before us. I am not going to necept, in a matter of so much importance to the city, any ready-made opinions whereby I am to be governed. It would involve much less labor, but the time has come when the cessity of reducing the amount of the taxes to be levied upon them. I want to know if \$23,000,000 are failing due this year or not; whether our interest account is to be \$9,000,000 or less. If it is \$9,000,000, I want to know the amount of the debt. No consideration, no pressure which can be put upon me, will induce me to take final action upon them until all these points are known. Then I shall be ready to take my action and responsibility. We are here invested with a power which is greater than that of any other four men in the city. We also intely stand between the Legislature and the Common Council. It is an intermediate body, possessing in some degree the power of sovereignty, the power to impose taxes. Would we be justified in taking the opinions of any member of this Board in a case of such importance? The object I have in wanting the reading of these estimates is to hear what objections there are to these figures which are presented. The Controller gives us opinions, but they are calculated to confase us. He could help us out, if he would give us the information which his position enables him to give. If it is simply to be a sort of running controversy here about what is right or what is not right, or what is suspected to be not right, we may as well separate to day and come together to-morrow with better feeling than seems to be the case now.

Mr. Green—It is very difficult to educate per sons in a

day or a week about such complexited affairs, wants to know the debt of the city, all he has got is to read the monthly statements. In fact, he has wants to know the debt of the city, all he has got to do
is to read the monthly statements. In fact, he has voted
himself for the creation of so much of the debt, that he
certainly ought to be very well informed on the subject.
I think the Board has displayed he want of road humor,
and am sorry that any suggestion of that kind should
be made. It implies that somebody feels out of humor.

Mr. Vance's motion, if it was so meant, was dropped,
and the estimates for the Police Department and Fire
Department were read and laid over, upon the statement of Mr. Vance that he had amendments to propose.
In regard to the latter, some discussion arose about the
Bureau of Combustibles, which Mr. Vance thought was
necless. Its important duties in the care of such dangerous commodities as guapowder, freeworks, and nitrogiverine were explained by Mr. Green, and afterward
by Commissioner Hatch, and then the matter was
dropped until the next meeting. The estimates of the
Board of Education, reduced \$165,000 from the first
appropriation asked, were laid over. When the estimate of the Department of Taxes and Assessments,
\$157,400, was read, Mr. Wheeler stated that he was authorized to ask that the amount be reduced \$10,000,
which was done. Mr. Green said this was the first he
had heard of such a reduction, and complimented Mr.
Wheeler upon it. The other estimates were read and
passed over without remark. The estimate for stationery for The City Record (\$25,000) and the Coroner's estimate for the next eight moults (\$55,000) occasioned
some comment; but it was late and the Board seemed
weary, and these matters were received from the
Department of Public Parks and Law Department in
answer to inquiries for information just before the close
of the session, but were not read. The following resolution, offered by Controller Green, was unanimously
adopted:

Wheeler Astances have been made to contractors and others in arseason, and controller of a contractor and others in arseason, and controller of a contractor and

Mr. Green-It is very difficult to educate persons in a

in part of its whole from assessments, whether under ordinances of the Common Council of by sationty of special laws.

At the request of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Commissioner Van Nort has made a statement of the public money received by the Department of Public Works during the year 1873, and the disposition of the same. This does not, of course, include the amounts received from the city. The following is his table:

From Croton water rest, penalties and tapping water pipes, paid into the Sinking Pand.

11,428,931 18

Prom water primits Jan 1 to April 29, paid to supprepriate Jan 1 to April 29, paid to supprepriate Jan 1 to April 29, paid to supprepriate Jan 1 to April 29, paid to suppreprints Jan 1 to April 29, paid to suppreprints Jan 10 april 29, paid to suppreprints Jan 20 april 19 ap

nom sewer permits, April 30 to Dec. 31, paid into General Pand com sale of buildings and sundry materials, paid into General Fand. 12.315 00 29,401 00

.\$1,600,321 00 Total receipts for the year 1873..... ant neld into General and Sinking Funds \$1,541 890 22

RECIPROCITY AND CHEAP TRANSPORTA-

THE ADVANTAGES TO BE GAINED BY CANAL FROM ST. LAWRENCE TO LAKE CHAMPLAIN-A COM-PARISON OF DISTANCES BY DIFFERENT ROUTES. OM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, June 20 .- Perhaps the most material advantage to be gained by the adoption of a new Reciprocity Treaty will be the free navigation of the part of the Canadian Government-of an enlargement of the canals at the expense of the Dominion. These canals now pass boats of from 400 to 600 tons burden. but when enlarged as provided by the Treaty, the minimum will be 1,000 tons. The fall between Lakes Erie and Ontario is overcome by the Welland Canal. This is 27 miles long, and has 27 locks, and a total lockage of 330 feet.

From Lake Ontario there is no obstruction to the navigation of the St. Lawrence until the Galops Rapids are reached, 72 miles below Prescott and Ogdensburg. Between this point and the head of the Lachine Rapids, just above Montreal, seven canals of different lengths, in the aggregate amounting to 351 miles, pass vessels around the various rapids, which, however, are most of them passed over in descending the river. The total lockage is 160? feet. From the foot of Lake St. Louis and head of the Lachine Rapids, vessels destined for Montreal descend the rapids, either by the chute or through the canal, overcoming a fall of 44? feet. But to yessels constructed for Lake Champlain, the Caughnawaga Canal, which is to be constructed, will afford a passage by a canal of 32 miles, with three locks overcoming a rise of only 29 feet. Once on Lake Champlain a vessel may discharge her cargo, if intended for New-England, at any of the lake ports; or, if bound for New-York, an enlargement of the Northern Canal will give her a free passage to the Hudson, and thence to New-York.

The whole distance from Chicago to Lake Champlain, by this route, is 1,316 miles, of which only 97 are canal. The whole distance to New-York is 1,643 miles, of which 158 are canal. From Chicago to New-York, by Buffalo and the Erie Canal, is 1,419 miles, of which 353 are canal. The distance from Chicago to New-York, via Welland Canal and Oswego, is 1,403 miles, of which 224 are canal. The enlargement of the Erie Canal, through its 352 miles, to a capacity to admit vessels of 1,000 tons, is too expensive to be considered. The present capacity is 210

When the Canadian canals are enlarged, and the connection with Lake Champlain secured, all New-England will be connected with the great grain fields of the West by the shortest possible route of water carriage, with less than 100 miles of canal, the other 1,200 being lake and river; while New-York, by enlarging her Champlain Canal for only 61 miles, can carry vessels of 1,000 tons through to New-York without breaking bulk. Whereas, to gain the same end by way of Oswego would require the enlargement of 197 miles of canal from Oswego to Troy-three times as much as by the other route. It seems obvious, therefore, that upon the completion of these Canadian canals upon the scale proposed, the great water route from the West will be via the St. Lawrence, for three reasons: First, the greatly diminished cost of transportation in large over small vessels; second, the use of steam throughout the route, and third, there will be no transship-ment from lake vessels to canal-boats.

out the route, and that, ment from lake vessels to canal-boats.

It needs no protracted argument to show how greatly the cost of transportation will be reduced by the use of vessels of double the dimensions now possible. It is enough to say that at this time, with the small locks of the Canadian canals, the freight on wheat from Chicago to Montreal is but little more than half that to New-York by the Oswego or Eric canals. With the enlarged canals and the direct communication with Lake Champlain, the freight to any point on that lake will not differ materially from the price to Montreal. When to this advantage the grain producing States of the North-West are from the price to Montreal. When to this advantage the grain producing States of the North-West are invited, as well as to a competing market at Mon-treal for their products, it would seem that no long argument would be required to convince them that the Treaty would be a great boon to them.

BLACK HILLS EXPEDITION.

GEN. CUSTER'S RECONNAISSANCE. ORGANIZATION OF THE EXPEDITION-THE RIGHT TO EXPLORE THE REGION RESERVED BY TREATY-WHAT IS KNOWN ABOUT THE BLACK HILLS-THE

STORY OF BEAR'S EARS. FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] FORT ABRAHAM LINCOLN, D. T., June 11 .-When the Yellowstone Expedition started from Fort Rice last Summer, one of the pleasant but unauthorized dreams which a survey of the map created, was that having penetrated to the heart of Montaus, it might be pos side to return to our starting point by way of the Black Hitls. But the desire was only a dream. The plan was not comprehended in the official order, and geographic ally there was too much latitude in the way. It would have required a detour of many miles. The jaded condition of our horses and mules and the insufficiency of forage and supplies but the thing entirely out of the ques tion. And so the primitive wildness of the Black Hills suffered no intrusion by the white man. What was not done last year because it did not come within the official and practical scope of the Yellowstone Expedition, is to be done this year, not merely in an incidental way, but

for the purpose.

by an expedition thoroughly organized and equipped

MILITARY ORGANIZATION. The expedition or reconnaissance, as it is officially termed, is to be essentially a military one-military in imposition but peaceful in intent. It is to be in command of Gen. George A. Custer, whose well-known and important exploits during the war, and more especially his subsequent and no less successful career on the which he has been made familiar with every phase and exigency of frontier life, and with every pos sible attitude hostile, peaceful or diplomatic that an Indian can assume-are guarantees for his conducting such a reconnaissance to a successful issue. The general composition and objects of the expedition are succinctly stated in the order creating it.

stated in the order creating it.

Headquartes Department of Darota.

St. Paul., Minn., June 8, 1874.

Special Orders No. 117: In pursuance of instructions from the Honoquarters of the Minitary Division of the Missouri, an expedition will be organized at Fort Abraham Lincoln, D.T., for the purpose of reconnoitering the route from that post to Bear Butte in the Black Hills, and exploring the country south, south-east and south-west of that point. The expedition will consist of the six companies of the 7th Cavairy now stationed at Fort Abraham Lincoln, the four companies of the same regiment now at Fort Rice, Company I, 29th Infantry, and Company G, 17th Infantry, and such Indian scouts from Forts Abraham Lincoln and Rice as the commander of the expedition shall select.

Liceut-Col. G. A. Custer of the 7th Cavairy, is assigned to the commander.

The expedition will start from Fort Abraham Lincoln The expedition will start from Fort Abraham Lincoln as soon after the 20th instant as may be practicable. Lieut.-Col. Caster will proceed by such route as he may find to be most desirable, to Bear Butte or some other point on or near the Belie Fourche, and thence will pash his explorations in such direction or directions as in his ladgment will enable him to obtain the most information in regard to the character of the country and the possible routes of communication through it.

Lieut.-Col. Caster will return to Fort Abraham Lincoln within 60 days from the time of his departure from it. Should, however, any unforeseen obstacles render it necessary or advisable for him to return from any point of his contemplated march, even before the Belie Fourche is reached, he is authorized to do so.

Capt. William Ladiow, Canef Engineer of the Department, will report to Lieut.-Col. Custer as engineer officer of the expedition; he will be accompanied by his Civil Assistant and three callisted men from the Engineer Battalion.

Tue Chief Quartermaster of the Department will fur

hish such namber of wagons and ambulances as with mose now at Forts Abraham Lincoln and Rice will be sufficient for the expedition. sufficient for the expedition.

Waile the expedition is in process of organization and until it shall have commenced its march, Lieut-Col. Custer is placed in command of Fort Rice as well as of his own post.

Official:

By command of Brig.-Gen. Terry,

Capt. 18ta Inf., A. D. C. Asst. Adj. Gen.

THE FORCE—THE STAFF—SCIENTIFIC AIMS.

The forces thus designated will be numerically as follows: 600 cavalry, 100 infantry, 100 civilian employes, and upwards of 50 scouts. There will be a section of Gatling guns, and a train of 150 wagons. Gen. Custer will be accompanied by Bloody Knife, who, with

Clemmo, piloted the Yellowstone Expedition last year, and Bear's Ears, who is said to know more about the Black Hills than any available Indian on the river. Gen. Custer's staff will be composed of the following officers: Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, James Calhoun, First Lieutenant 7th Cavairy; Quartermaster and Commissary, A. E. Smith, First Lieutenaut 7th Cavalry; Caief Medical Officer, Assistant Surgeon J. W. Williams, U. S. A.; Engineer Officer, Capt. William Ludlow, Eu-

gineer Corps U. S. A.; Acting Aids, Lieut.-Col. Fred D. Grant, A. D. C., and Major George A. Forsyth, A. A. D. C. to the Lieutenant General. Gen. Custer will endeavor to make as thorough a scientific survey as possible, and to this end is to have the company of George Bird Grinnell, an assistant of Prof. Marsh of Yale, who, aided by Mr. L. H. North, will ecure as large a collection of fossils as the opportunity affords, and will make a report on the geology of the country. It is to be regretted that mineralogy, botany, and zoology are not to be specially represented in the Scientific Corps. A photographer, however, happily ac-

companies the expedition, and will bring to the outside world the first authentic representation of this unknown region. The expedition this year will be less unwieldy than the one of last year, which contained twice as many soldiers of that expedition was to determine the feasibilty of a railroad route from the Missouri River to the Yellowstone and beyond. The survey was paramount and could not be delayed to satisfy our curiosity about the adjacent country. The present expedition has entire freedom. Gen. Custer will proceed as directly as pos sible to the Black Hills, which are on an air line about 210 miles distant, on a marching line about 250. Once there he can go when and where he pleases. The march to the Hills will occupy some fifteen days. Allowing the ame time for the return, a whole month will be left to spend in the heart of the Black Hills. The infantry vill be sufficient to guard the train. The cavalry, after

he country seems to invite. THE COUNTRY TO BE EXPLORED.

having established a rendezvous, can move wherever

If the reader will take a recent map of the United States and find the point where the corners of Wyoming, Dakota, and Montana touch each other, and will there notice the great swarm of centipedes by which map makers are wont to indicate hills, he will know about as much of the Black Hills as the best geographer at present can tell him. For the chief thing known about then is that they are there. In 1859, an expedition going west from the Missouri River skirted this range of bills and indicated Bear Butte and some of the streams which find their sources to the interior. But only so much of the country was seen as might be seen of a walled city by moving out-ide under a portion of the wall and oting a few of the domes and steeples from a distance. Of a vast area in the interior of the Black Hills we have

no positive knowledge.

The truth is, that the Black Hills have long been the stronghold of large bodies of hostile Sloux, who have seen and still are jealous of the approach and interference of the white man. Yet the reports of this region which have now and then been brought to the agencies by friendly Indians have been such as to stimulate interest to the utmost.

From these reports the country is believed to be rich n minerals and game and beautiful in aspect. It would long before this have been invaded by the white man had not a treaty with the Sioux still in force conceded it as a part of the Sioux Reservation and had not the Indians willingly assisted the Government in enforcing the treaty. The present expedition, however, is entirely in accordance with the treaty. It is not intended to oc cupy the country, but simply to explore it, a right which the Government reserved for itself. No miners or adventurers will, however, be allowed to accompany the

restimony of Bear's Ears.

Anxions to learn as much as possible of the country we are to enter, by the kindness of Gen. Custer I was forded an opportunity to meet and converse with Rear's Ears, before mentioned as the best authority on the river concerning the Black Hills. Through the mediation of Mr. F. F. Gerard, an accomplished interpreter, who has spent 26 years in this country and has an intimate knowledge of the Ree language, I was easily enabled to get the Indian's story in good English Bear's Ears (Indian name, Coon-ough-et-ca-ta-wa) is an Arickaree Indian, coming from a point high up the Mis souri River. As the Black Hills are far down in Dakots in the Sioux country, and the Sioux and Rees are traditional enemies, it was a matter of curiosity to learn how Bear's Ears had come to spend five years in Southern Dakota among the Sioux I found that the man had a personal history which well accounted for this change n latitude. The loss of two of his fingers, which readily discovered on shaking hands with him, was a perpetual reminder to the Indian of an early feud, the lisgrace, the long-nursed revenge, the retaliation, and the self-banishment which ensued from it. Dressed up in an ample suit of United States blue, devoid of orns esent and war paint. Bear's Ears seemed friendly enough

into bands. Bear's Ears was a leader of one of those bands. Quarrels smoog different bands and their mem-bers are frequent, and Bear's Ears was not an exception to the rule. He himself became involved in a quarrel His antagonist, pushing words to blows, took up a piece of wood from the fire and beat him over the body. Bear's Ears did not return the blows. His wrath was bitter, but discreet and patient. Had he been well supported by friends and relatives, he would have taken his knife and cut off, not the scalp, but the top-knot of his foe-one form of Indian recompense. But he was not strong enough in friends to meet the consequences Then he waited to see if his insulter would make reparation by sending him a horse, which, as a peace-offering to an injured Indian, covers a multitude of sins. But no horse came bearing the olive branch, and Bear's Earstook a silent vow of vengeance. He prayed to the gods. Every day for nine months he rose at daybreak, went off three miles, and there did penance and made offerings to his favorite deity, praying not that ne might love his enemy, but that he might hate him more and more. In his terrible carnestness he cut off two of his fingers and gave them to the Great Spirit as a sacrifice. The following Winter his tribe went on a buffalo hunt. Bear's Ears and his fee were both in the party. They went a long distance from home. The main party resolved to camp away from their village. Bear's Ears determined to return to it. Unknown to him his ceneny made the same resolution, and being better mounted overtook him on the way. He was traveling in a narrow path, when suddenly he recognized the voice of his cameny chiling to him to get out of the way. It was adding insuit to injury. He turned aside as the other attempted to pass by, raised his gun and shot him dead. Cutting out the dead man's heart, he himself mounted in the vacant saddle and rode to his lodge. Telling his mother to pack up what things she wanted, he busied himself in preparing a vergeful meal. He cut open his enemy's heart, broiled it, and ate if. He had hungered for this meal for many days. The two flugers he had given to the gots were cheap in comparison with the reward they had secured. Before daying it he was a refugee on his way to the Sionx camp. He was received as a friend and aliy, and for eight years was a foe to his own household. Daring this time it was that he camped and hunted in the Indian's paradise, the Biack Hills. Once more restated in his own tribe, he has with many of them enlisted as the scout of the Long-haired Chief—as the Indian's paradise, the Biack Hills. Once more restated in his own tribe, he has with many of them enlisted as the scout of the Long-haired Chief—as the had learned what I came for, sat down and mide a map in the sa to an injured Indian, covers a multitude of sins. But no horse came bearing the olive branch, and Bear's Ears

nem, yet the ball will not hart them."

"Shall we meet these ludians!" I asked.

"Yes," said the guide, "they love that land, and why hould they not light for it!" We shall see whether they will,

THE BUILDING TRADE.

THE FAILURE OF THE BRICKLAYERS' AND LABORERS'

STRIKE ACTING AS A STIMULUS TO CAPITALISTS AND CONTRACTORS. The failure of the bricklayers and laborers

to bring about an increase of their wages appears likely to stimulate the building trade in this city. This effect may not be immediately felt, but it is the opinion of the leading builders that within a few months, unless another strike should occur to embarrass the trade, there will be a great increase in the number of new building enterprises. They say that capitalists are deterred from investing their money in building by a rise in wages more than by anything else, and when the rate of wages is vaciliating they will not build at all if they can help it. A prominent contractor told a Tribuna reporter yesterday that he knew of many cases where persons had had their plans drawn, and everything prepared to begin building, but on learning of the proposed strike of the bricklayers, had given up that intention, and declared that they would either wait until wages were fixed at a reasonable rate, or not build at all. The building trade, said this gentleman, would be more stimulated by the adoption of the old ten-hour system than by lowering wages. The eight-hour plan is the great stumbling block in the way of building enterprise. Still the workmen cling to it with great tenacity, and will not be persuaded that it would be better for all to work ten bours a day for larger wages. Eight hours' work is not enough to support a laborer, and the community cannot prosper on any system which diminishes the amount of usefulness of its laboring members. Those who do not know from experience, said one builder, can form no adequate idea of the injurious effect which the eight-hour system has had on the building trade of New-York. It has driven capital and population from the city. When it was adopted, two years ago, many builders, who did not expect it when they made their estimates, largely, and the trade has never entirely recovered from the serious blow which it then received. recovered from the serious blow which it then received. The employers hope that the workmen will before long see that they have made a mistake, and will be willing to go back to the lo hour plan. To forethly bring about such a result is, they say, impossible. The only method of accomplishing it is that which they have resolved to pursue, viz., to keep on decreasing wages so long as trade continues stagnated. The employers say that by united action they could force the wages of bricklayers down to \$3 within 10 days, and unless trade soon becomes more brisk they will do it. If the men would work 10 hours a day they would willingly raise their wages to \$4, or even more, but for eight hours' work they must be content with more than proportionally small wages. The bases all say that their great object in keeping down wages is to stimulate the trade. Toose who wish to build constantly complain of the high estimates of contractors, but the only feasible me hod of reducing these estimates is to decrease wages, which is the factor most easily altered. To show how selfash are the demands of the bricklayers, one employer, who has been regularly paying \$4 a day, related that one of his men who recently became a boss refused to take bricklayers who had been his fellow-workmen because he would have to pay them \$4, while by employing new men he could reduce wages to \$3.50.

Inquiring at the office of the Department of Buildings, yesterday, elicited the following facts. The number of new buildings begun during the first six months of last year was 349, while the number made this year, up to June, was 702. The number of buildings in progress on Juny 1, 1873, was 1,046, and the number in progress on Juny 1, 1873, was 1,046, and the number in progress on Juny 1, 1873, was 1,046, and the number in progress on Juny 1, 1873, was 1,046, and the number of new buildings is partly ascribed to the lower rate of wages which has prevailed so far this year. The new buildings are mostly stores, banking houses, and others of that class, while The employers hope that the workmen will before long

SUICIDE OF A BROOKLYN MERCHANT.

Levi Engels, a dry goods merchant at No. 146 Meserole-st., Brooklyn, E. D., has been for some time past despondent and low-spirited, and to those most intimately acquainted with him it was apparent that his business affairs were not satisfactory. His receipts for the past two months have not equaled his expenses, and as he owed money which he could not pay, bankruptey stared him in the face. These troubles affected his mind, and on Monday he was especially despondent and gloomy. His wife vainty endeavored to cheer him, but she did not understand the cause of his gloom, as he had purposely kept her ignorant of the condition of his busi-ness affairs. On Monday afternoon he retired to his room and told his wife and children not to disturb him as he needed rest; but at about 8 o'clock he sent for a as he needed rest; but at about 3 close he excelests. friend, Leopold Michaels, at Ewen and Meserolests. Mr. Michaels went to Engels's house, found him in bed, apparently very sick. On being asked what ailed him, Engels said that he was in great trouble, and that he owed a great deal of money, which he was not able to pay. Mr. Michaels reproached him for being so fainthearted, urged him to bear his losses with fortifude, and told him not to give way to his feelings. He added that he could not leave his store unattended any longer, and, bidding Engels good-by, started to leave, when the slek man called him back, and told him that about 3 closes in the afternoon he had determined to end his troubles, and had taken a spoonful of Paris green. Mr. Michaels and had taken a spoonful of Paris green. Mr. Michaels and had taken a spoonful of Paris green. Mr. Michaels was summoned, and about a p. m. Engels died. The deceased was about 57 years old, and leaves a widow and three sons. He was a man of temperate and regular habits, and had been in business in Meserolest, for five years. Coroner Whitehill held an inquest on the body years creating under despondency caused by pecuniary difficulty. friend, Leopold Michaels, at Ewen and Meserole-sts

DARK GREEN ON HALF-WOOL GARMENTS .- For a garment of two pounds, dve the wool by boiling with one-half of a pound of alum, and as much indigo-carmine and fustic decoction asmay be needed; or appearance; but there was something in the piercing eye, the broad, heavy, rather Gothle features, the strong base to the brain, covered by the long, black hair, which did not contradict his tragic history.

The Recs, like all other tribes of Indians, are divided